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The segments are longer, narrower and with more teeth, all conspicuously ciliated with stalked glands, as are also the lobes of the indusium.

On the north side of a high peak of the Chirricahua mountains, near Apache Pass and Ft. Bowie, S. E. Ariz., around moist granite rocks, in shade. Plants solitary, with several fronds, all fertile.

September 24, 1881; J. G. and Mrs. S. P. Lemmon.

Dedicated to Mrs. Lemmon, whose maiden name is Sara A. Plummer and whose devotion to science, arduous labors and daring heroism while botanizing in the land of the Apache, entitles her to high honors and this timely recognition.—J. G. LEMMON.

Another Botanical Laboratory.—One result of Dr. Rothrock's visit to Europe last year has been the creation of a well equipped botanical laboratory in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania. This is, to be sure, devoted more especially to the medical aspects of botany, and forms a prominent feature in the school which that institution has opened for the purpose of fitting young men to study medicine; but it also aims at giving a thorough grounding in microscopic and in general systematic botany.

Probably but few college trustees are aware how general the desire for biological instruction has become. In evidence of this we may say that the laboratory under Prof. Rothrock was started in doubt as to whether there would be a single student to avail himself of its advantages; yet, though it is not three months old, it has its capacity taxed to the utmost and urgent demands for more room and instruments are being made. Not only do we find there the ordinary student and those who are preparing for medicine specially, but teachers, physicians, students of architecture and aspirants for naval medical honors, each week bringing in new applicants. In a word, it bids fair to be a first-class success, and the question may now be fairly put to the authorities of other institutions, is it not time for every college that claims respectable standing to furnish such laboratories?

Hieracium aurantiacum.—Besides the localities already mentioned, I learn that Mr. Redfield, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, collected it also on the Catskills, in another locality besides that of Miss Mary Cope, and Mr. Chas. J. Sprague, of Boston, found it in the summer of 1880 in St. Alban's, Vermont. Mr. Sprague found it covering large patches of bare hilltops where the grass was thin and scant, and in what appeared to be old fields, and seemed to have taken full possession." From this expression it is clearly Mr. Sprague's idea that it was not indigenous there, and this appears to be the sum of all I can gather from other collectors. It has not been found in any place where it was unlikely not to have been introduced. It is still a matter of interest as to how it was brought from the seed sowed. I do not know of its being anywhere cultivated in our country, though its beauty might claim that distinction, and so doubt whether it will come under the head of an "escape."—THOMAS MEEHAN.